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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 10/010,340 | 12/05/2001 | Owen H. Brown | 3263/Brown | 7289 |
| 26304 | 7590 09/21/2004 | 04 EXAMINER | | INER |
| | MUCHIN ZAVIS ROS | O'CONNOR, GERALD J | | |
| • | ON AVENUE C. NY 10022-2585 | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER | |
| | - , . | | 3627 | |
| | | | DATE MAIL ED: 00/21/2004 | |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 10/010,340 | Brown et al. | | | | |
| Office Action Summary | Examiner | Art Unit | | | | |
| | O'Connor | 3627 | | | | |
| - The MAILING DATE of this communication appreciation app | pears on the cover sheet with the c | orrespondence address | | | | |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR R THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | I36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE | nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133). | | | | |
| Status | | | | | | |
| 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on June | e 8, 2004 (RCE). | | | | | |
| 2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This | his action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final. | | | | | |
| | Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. | | | | | |
| Disposition of Claims | | | | | | |
| 4) Claim(s) 9, 11-23, 39, and 42 is/are 4a) Of the above claim(s) none is/are w 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 9, 11-23, 39, and 42 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on April 1, 2002 is/are: a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct | vithdrawn from consideration. is/are rejected. or election requirement. er. a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See | e 37 CFR 1.85(a). | | | | |
| 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex | | • | | | | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 | | | | | | |
| 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list | ts have been received. Is have been received in Applicati In rity documents have been receive In (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). | on No ed in this National Stage | | | | |
| Attachment(s) | | | | | | |
| Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 4) Ll Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da | | | | | |
| 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date | | atent Application (PTO-152) | | | | |

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 8, 2004 (Paper Nº 20040608) has been entered.

Preliminary Remarks

- This Office action responds to the amendment and arguments filed by applicant on
 June 8, 2004 (Paper № 20040608) in reply to the Office action mailed December 23, 2004.
- 3. The cancellation of claims 1-8, 10, 24-38, 40, and 41 by applicant in Paper № 20040608 is hereby acknowledged.
- 4. The amendment of claims 9, 11, 12, 20, and 39 by applicant in Paper № 20040608 is hereby acknowledged.
- 5. The addition of claim 42 by applicant in Paper № 20040608 is hereby acknowledged.

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Response to Amendment

6. The amendment submitted June 8, 2004 (Paper Nº 20040608) fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.121(c) because it presents currently amended claim 9 as "previously presented" instead of --currently amended--. The necessary correction has been made and the paper entered, but all future amendments must comply with 37 CFR 1.121.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. Claims 9, 11-23, 39, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cretzler (US 5,644,724), in view of Hanna et al. (US 6,230,928).

Cretzler discloses a method for calculating and debiting sales tax amounts of credit/debit card transactions of a merchant comprising the steps of: receiving an authorization for payment from one of a plurality of credit card issuers for each of one or more credit/debit card transaction authorization requests submitted by the merchant; determining a sales tax amount for each authorized transaction of the merchant; storing information about the tax portion for each authorized transaction of the merchant; receiving a request from the merchant for payment for the authorized transaction(s); determining a tax amount from the stored information; crediting a

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tax account of the merchant with payment of the tax amount, it being inherent to the method of Cretzler that the credit to the merchant (at the end of a taxing period) is a net credit representing a sum of the payments made during the taxing period. The method of Cretzler, though, involves the merchant paying the tax amount(s) directly to the taxing authorities, rather than depositing the funds into an EFP escrow account for later payment to the taxing authorities on behalf of the merchant.

However, Hanna et al. disclose a similar method, which method indeed includes an EFP escrow account into which sales tax amounts of a merchant are directly deposited for later payment to the taxing authorities on behalf of the merchant. See, in particular, column 11, lines 46-59.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the invention of Cretzler so as to send the calculated sales tax amounts to an EFP escrow account for later payment to the taxing authorities on behalf of the merchant, in accordance with the teachings of Hanna et al., rather than sending the calculated sales tax amounts directly to the taxing authorities, in order for the merchant to collect interest on the deposited funds prior to the deadline for transferring the sales tax funds to the taxing authorities.

Regarding claims 11-14 and 39, management and crediting of the escrow account by any of the parties involved (other than the merchant), including the EFP, a merchant bank, and other credit card transaction processors, and the charging of a fee by the entity managing the account,

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would be considered well known, hence obvious steps to follow to those of ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have further modified the method of Cretzler by having any of the entities involved in the transactions, other than the merchant, manage the escrow account and charge a fee for that service, merely as a matter of design choice, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Regarding claims 15-17 and 20, the method of Cretzler includes that each calculated sales tax payment amount represent a tax owed with respect to cardholder transaction associated with the requested payment, wherein the tax owed is determined as a function of a tax rate, associated with at least one of a sales tax schedule, a value-added tax schedule, and a garnishment schedule, for a tax jurisdiction identified to the cardholder transaction, which inherently includes determining if an item is tax-exempt from sales tax, such that its tax rate would be nil.

Regarding claim 18, increasing a tax rate by a garnishment amount so as to facilitate the collection of back taxes is a well known, hence obvious step to follow for one of ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have further modified the method of Cretzler so as to increase the tax rate by a garnishment amount, in order to facilitate collection of back taxes, merely as a matter of design

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choice, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Regarding claims 19, 21, and 22, the escrow account of the method of Hanna et al. comprises a merchant savings account, and the method of Hanna et al. includes providing information about the escrow portion to at least one of the merchant and the escrow account provider, in combination with a sales draft. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have further modified the method of Cretzler so as to established the escrow account as a merchant savings account and provide information about the escrow portion to at least one of the merchant and the escrow account provider, in combination with a sales draft, in accordance with the teachings of Hanna et al., in order to provide interest payments to the merchant and keep at least one of the merchant and the escrow account provider apprised of the status of the payments.

Regarding claim 23, providing financial account information by means of a secure web page is a well known, hence obvious means of providing information concerning the account to the account holder. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have further modified the method of Cretzler so as to provide information concerning the account to the merchant via a secure web site, merely as a matter of design choice, as is well known to do, in order to provide the information as speedily and conveniently as possible, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

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Regarding claim 42, the method Cretzler accommodates cash transactions as well as credit transactions, thus records the cash transactions and the tax owed/collected from such cash transactions, then remits electronically the amount of cash transaction tax collected/owed together with the amounts collected for credit transactions. See, in particular, Figure 2, especially elements 206 and 216.

Response to Arguments

- 9. Applicant's arguments filed June 8, 2004 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.
- 10. Regarding the argument that the disclosure of Hanna et al. fails to include certain elements of applicant's claimed invention, the teaching of Hanna et al. relied upon in the rejection was merely for the inclusion/use of a third-party escrow account as a modification to the method of Cretzler. Any differences/omissions between applicant's claimed invention and the disclosure of Hanna et al. relating to other aspects of the Hanna et al. method are irrelevant.

Conclusion

- 11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the disclosure.
- 12. Any inquiry concerning this communication, or earlier communications, should be directed to the examiner, **Jerry O'Connor**, whose telephone number is (703) 305-1525, and whose facsimile number is (703) 746-3976.

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The examiner can normally be reached weekdays from 9:30 to 6:00.

Inquiries of a general nature or simply relating to the status of the application should be directed to the receptionist, whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Robert Olszewski, can be reached at (703) 308-5183.

Official replies to this Office action may be submitted by any *one* of fax, mail, or hand delivery. **Faxed replies are preferred and should be directed to (703) 872-9306** (fax-back auto-reply receipt service provided). Mailed replies should be addressed to "Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, DC 20231." Hand delivered replies should be left with the receptionist on the seventh floor of Crystal Park Five, 2451 Crystal Dr, Arlington, VA 22202.

GJOC

September 15, 2004

Gerald J. O'Connor
Patent Examiner

(9-15-04)

Group Art Unit 3627